Evening Telegraph

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Io insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866,

Lynch Law.

WHEN the murderer PROBST was first arrested, there was some danger that the mob would seize and execute him on the spot. The police, however, prevented that; and this community may be glad that it was saved from the contemplated outrage. The maintenance of the supremacy of the law should be with all true Americans a matter of pride. They have proclaimed the doctrine that man is capable of self-government, and have incorporated it in their institutions. But events which occur almost weekly in various parts of the country furnish a sad commentary on the soundness of the principle as illustrated in practice, and are calculated to diminish the force of our example on the rest of mau-

It is admitted that crimes of the darkest dye are decidedly on the increase, and it must be acknowledged also that the lenient treatment of the worst offenders, and the facilities afforded them to escape "unwhipped of justice," have operated to swell our criminal statistics. We know that it is natural for an 'outraged populace to feel indignant when, either for lack of legal evidence, or from the tricks of lawyers, a criminal, of whose guilt there is almost a moral certainty, is allowed to go forth among his fellow-men to repeat, perhaps, his deeds of wrong. Shameful, indeed, is it that so many instances of this legalized sheltering of the bold and bad from just punishment have occurred to disgrace our judicial records. From the exclusion, on some technical ground, of important evidence, to the eloquent pleading of the moral or mental "insanity" dodge by the gentlemen of the green bag, there has too often seemed to be a conspiracy to defeat the course of justice, or, at least, a lukewarmness in regard to a rigorous administration of the laws designed to punish the enemies of society.

These things are difficult to be borne with patience, yet it is easy to show that for the ultimate good of a community, for the sake of individual salety, and the vindication of the theory of our political system, these grievances must be tolerated. No one, whatever his faith may be in "vigilance committees" and the like, can deny that a mob acts from the hot impulse of the moment. The persons who compose the violent crowd are too generally the worst class of society, who seize every occasion, no matter how trifling, to raise an excitement and disturb their fellow-citizens. Can it be supposed that such a rabble is better able to sift evidence and determine a question of guilt or innocence, than men of intellect, learning, and integrity, such as are a majority of the judges upon the bench in this country? Have they not repeatedly committed outrages upon innocent persons who were merely suffering under a suspicion of having violated the criminal law? Have not their proceedings often run to an extreme, inflicting punishment entirely disproportionate to the real offense charged? We could cite many notable examples to prove this if it were necessary. The fact that a promiscuous crowd of insatuated people undertake to decide the issue of innocence or guilt under "Lynch law," would be fatal to the personal security of every citizen were such irregular proceedings tolerated. Even the most profound jurists are frequently puzzled by circumstantial evidence, and they often conclude that a defendant is guilty when subsequent events demonstrate the reverse beyond all doubt. The best of us are liable to such prosecutions; and what assurance have we that, instead of having a fair and legal trial, we shall not be torn from the court-room by a mob, and put to death without even time for prayer? Is it not clear that it we should once admit that "Lynch law" may be justifiable in any case, an opening would be made which might place almost any citizen at the me cy of an inflamed rabble?

True freedom consists in knowing that no member of society "can be deprived of life. liberty, or property, without due process of law," and the worst foes or civil government are those who delight in mob violence, whenever the decision of a court does not accord with their notions of right. They destroy that teeling of private security which is the result of the supremacy of the constituted authorities, and without which, what is called freedom is practically worthless. It is, therefore, for the general ultimate good of the community to submit to what appears to be the uncertainty or dilatoriness of legal justice in any particular case, rather than countenance a resort to

PROBST is a monster of wickedness, whose great crime is well fitted to enrage the sensibilities of our people in an extraordinary degree; but it is better he should be regularly tried, convicted, and executed, than that the majesty of the law and the decorum of the community should be violated by making him the victim of popular vengeance. There can be no doubt that he will be made to suffer the penalty of his atrocious murder, and that should satisfy both the feeling of the people and the demands of civil justice.

The Northern Pacific Railroad. A WASHINGTON despatch states that Quarmaster-General Micros has written a letter urging the immediate construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and showing that the vast saving in expense to the Gov ernment in the transportation of troops and supplies will amply compensate the Government for the aid asked for by the company of Congress. It is also stated that General

of the project :of the project:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, April 21, 1836.

The construction of a railroad by the propo ed route would be of very gr. at advantage to the Government pecuniarily, by saving in the cost of transportation to supply troops, whose presence in the country through which it is proposed to pass, is made necessary by the great amount of emigration to the gold-bearing regions of the Rocky Monntains, in my opinion, too, the United States would receive an accidional benefit by the construction of this road by the settlement it would induce a ong the line of

GRANT has given the following endorsement

an a ditional benefit by the construction of this road by the settlement it would induce a ong the line of the road, and consequently the less number of traces necessary to secure order and saiety. How far these benefits should be compensated by the General Government beyond the grant, of and arready awarded by Congress, I would not pretend to say. I would merely give it as my opinion that the enterprise of constructing the Northern Pacific Kailroad is one well worth fostering by the General Government, and that such aid could well be afforded as would insure the early prospection of the work. insure the early prosecution of the work.
(Signed) U.S. GRANT, Lieut.-General

This road is one which has been long projected, the lamented General (then Governor) STEVENS, having surveyed one of its proposed outes many years ago, when Pacific Railroid projects were in their infancy. Lieucenant MULLAN made a partial survey of another route via the Yellowstone Valley, but was stopped in his work by JEFF. DAVIS, the then Secretary of War. Tais route has lately attracted much attention, on account of the wonderful gold discoveries in Montana, along the headwaters of the Missouri. Its genera direction is from St. Paul west, by way of the Yellowstone Valley to Gallatin, at the forks of the Missouri river, and at the head of navigation on that stream. This is in the immediate vicinity of some of the richest gold de-

From this point the route takes through the mountains by the Big Hole Pass, and strikes the headwaters of the Columbia. The Pacific may be reached, either by Puget's Sound, or at the mouth of the Columbia. It is a singular fact that the distance from the navigable waters of the Missouri to those of the Columbia is less than 300 miles.

The reasons offered by General GRANT in favor of the construction of this road are such as commend themselves for their practical common sense. But, aside from mere questions of economy, there are considerations or sound statesmanship which urge the prosecution of all these great enterprises. They are so many links to bind this great nation together. Our domain is imperial, and its development is something wonderful, A wise prudence will dictate that every influence which tends to unify and consolidate such vast and diversified interests shall be carefully cultivated. Railroads are a mighty power, and these Pacific railroads when once completed, will be as important as political agencies for preserving the unity of the nation, as they will be in their direct influence upon the commerce of the world.

AN ATTACK ON GENERAL GRANT .- The New York Daily News, the organ of the more ultra wing of the Northern Democracy, publishes to-day an editorial contrasting Lieutenant-General GRANT and Major-General BUELL. It says :-

"Among the casualties of the recent war, Lieutenant-General Grant must be reckoned the most remarkable accident. That a man without any marked ability, fortune, or inflaence, should start a subaltern officer, and at end of the struggle stand the leader of our armies, and the most conspicuous person in the nation, is fact so near akin to fable, as to shock the probabilities of reason. The philosophic historian will be puzzled to explain the phenomenon.

"The vanity of an ignoble ambition may be gratified by the gaze of the mob; but, to our nind, General BUELL alone, unadorned, is a more admirable spectacle than the Lieutenant-General, decked with the trappings of rank, and followed by the huzzas of his crowd.

This slander on our gallant Lieutenant-General is the utterance of the sentiments of the great mass of the Democracy. General GRANT has provoked their undying enmity by the unrivalled aid he gave the nation in subduing the Rebellion, and the same spirit which to-day prompts the attacks on him, is instigating in our own State such libels as the Age publishes this morning on General GEARY:-

"He is no jobber, no corporation pensioner, no veteran incumbent of small office like Geary, and if elected Governor will be Governor in every sense. The abolition party is rent in twain, and the great army of office-hoiders, once so compact, is quite likely to become the great army of martyrs. Geary awakens no enthusiasm, and has no friends. There is nothing either sterling or attractive about him. His military lame is pincabeck. It don't shine brightly, and won't bear handling.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM .- We see it stated that, since the Presiden's circular recommending that soldiers have the preference in appointments, the departments at Washington have been besieged by applicants, of whom not one out of a hundred can be provided for. We would suggest that it is perfectly teasible to send these men to fill the positions in the Treasury and Post Office departments in the Rebel communities, which are now being occupied, in defiance of the law of the land, by ex-Rebels who cannot take the prescribed oath. Nobody can reasonably object to allowing those brave men who conquered the South to fill some of the Federal offices there. It is to their efforts that the Government is indebted for the ability to have Post Offices and Revenue offices at the South at all. Turn out these unlawful intruders, and give the positions to Union soldiers.

-Mr. George H. Boker. of this city, is un derstood to have mished a poem of consider-, able length, entitled "The Story of the Hound." More dog-gerel, we suppose !

-The oratorio of "Elijah" has been produced at Worcester, Massachusetts, with great success, both in an artistic and financial point

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Georgia and Tennessee-The Civil Rights Bill and the Peace Proclamation-Explanations and Objections, Etc.

The Memphis Argus (reconstructed) announces, with great satisfaction, that Attorney-tieneral Wallace has declared, in court, he will neither respect nor obey the Civil Righ a law recently passed by nor obey the Civil High a law recently passed by more than two thirds of Congress. The A-gus says:

We learn that there was an animated discussion before the criminal court yesterday between A-terney-General Walsoe and Messrs. Sale and Chalmers, on a legal point involving the Civil Rights bill just passed by the United states congress. Some tree persons of co or in this city have been indicted for keeping tippling houses and billiard sa oons, both of which are prombited by the statutes of this State—the statute providing that persons of color shall not have a license either to keep a tippling house or biliard aloon. Messrs, sale and Chalmers filed a plea in abatement, alleging that all distinctions are abolished between colored people and white citizens, and that the statutes of the State are annulled since they make a distinction between the tree persons of color and white citizens; that the recent law of Congress is now the supreme law of recent law of Congress is now the supreme law of

Attorney-General Wallace, on the other hand, contends that in all matters pertaining to the internal polity of the State, the acts of the State Government as e the paramount laws of the land; that the congress of the United States has no authority "to legis are regitimately over the subjects now before the court," as the states have never transferred to the United States Congress jurisdiction over sub-jects suretry pertaining to their domestic regulations and internal polity; that is to say, "all powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the States re-

shall we have a test of the infamous "Civil Bights bill' here in alemphis by the airest and impri'onment of our Attorney-General for the disregard of, or rather disobenience to, the acts of

Attorney General Wallace emphatically declared that he would heither obey nor respect a law so paipably violative of the rights of each State to 10-11-iate on at subjects of a state character, and over which the General Government he ther has, nor can have, under the delegated powers of our Constitution, any legal contro. The question is important, and we are sure that the Attorney-teneral will not sarink from any responsibility when a full discussion of this question may involve. Having been a Union manufacturing the whole war, teneral Walaccecanno. The area leg by the radical as a "robel in discusso". Le asea led by the radicals as a 'rebel in disguise'.
Besides, his whose heart is in the proper decision of
the question, and we sincerely trust he, and all of us, will soon have an opportunity, t rough his in strumentality, or having a decision from the Suprem Court of the United States upon the constitution almy of the Civil Rights bill.

The Declaration of Peace. PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES J. JENKINE GOVERNOR OF GPORGIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Milledgeville, April 14. 1566.—Fublic attention has douotiess i een given to Circuar No. 4 isszed on the 6th instant by Briga dier-General Davis Tilson. A. A. Commissioner Bureau Resuge's Freedmen, and Atandoned Lands, and approved by Brevet Major-General J. M. Brannau, commanding Department of Georgia, and to Georgia Orders No. 17, of Brevet Majo General Braneau, of the same date. By these orders, a large jurisdiction in civil and

crimit al cases whereto freedme, alone, or freedmen and white persons may be paries, heretofore denied to the Sane Courts, is yir ded to them. As will appear in the sequel, this dies not amount to positive and fittel withdrawal of mibrary numerity. It is unque tonably, a high satisfactory advance in the process of recognition to an increase of the process of the p It is unque tionably, a high satisfactory advance in the process of responsion to our former political status which may be followed by a forther advance in the same direction, or by a retraprial movement, as chemistances has indicate It has been induced, has highly by the ferislation of the General Assembly relative to the status of the treedman. It may not be lost, and may be specific suisted forther, if the judiciary in courts of inquiry and in courts of record, the bench and the jury-box give effect to the fetter and spirit of the laws by them enacted. In the full assurance that my fellow-citizens, official and unofficial, who may be called on to participate in the administration of justice, will hold the scales in perfect equilibrium, as between individuals and classes, I congratulate the people of Georgia upon this camest or comme restoration to interior self-government. In our condition neither conscious rectitude of intention, nor noisy and unbecoming professions of it, will avail aught. Practical demonstrations, which incredulity itself cannot gaineay, and nothing less, will work out our regainsay, and nothing less, will work out our re-

dempion.

It is of great importance to us that none mistake the effect of the President's recent Peace Proclamation, and of the orders above referred to Our condition is certainly anomalous, and mischievous errors might result from theoretical speculation properties of the process of the pr upon those documents. I, therefore state as the result of official intercourse and of careful examina-tion of previous orders and circulars, which are only modified, not withdrawn:-

modified, not withdrawn:—

First Triat the agents, in the several countles, of
the Freedmen's Bureau still have jurisdiction in all
cases "between freedmen and others, when the sum
involved does not exceed fifty dottars, exclusive of
innerest. They may also lake cognizance of and try
all chenses committed by freed people or against
them, provided the punishment does not exceed a
fine of fitty gollars or thirty days' imprisonment al
hard labor." They are also still charged with the
duty of examining and approving or disapproving
labor contracts, and of assisting and protecting, by
legal means, freedmen requiring such aid. Trials by
strictly military commissions are dispensed with. except where the accused is a so dier, or the offense charged is one against the Federal Go erument.

Secondly. I have high authority for saying that 'the President's Proclamation does not remove martial law or operate in any way upon the Freedman's Bureau, in the exercise of its legitimate jurisingtion," the uga "it is not deemed expedient to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil a ithority." My impression is that in case of multary arrest by

My impression is that in case of military arrest by orders from Headquarters, Department of Georgia. Interference by State Judges, by habeas corpus, will not be permitted. Such orders, I beheve, will be rarely it ever issued, and I trust conflict will be avoided.

Whilst, therefore, by thus communicating reliable information I seek o guard the whole people against error-ous impressions regarding the extent to which the Federal military authority is reaxed, I respectively early upon the civil suphervise to assume and or fully call upon the civil authornies to assume and to exercise in period airness and justice the jurisdic-tion clearly restored to them. Calmly and patiently pursuing our now ascending course, let our act illustrate our title to fuller confidence and night rights. Faithful observance of the Federal Contution and impartial administration of the law, wil best vindicate intentions honestly entertained, and distinctly expressed, but cautiously accredited.

CHARLES J JENKINS, GOVERDOR.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, April 25, 1866.

-The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money on call is growing in abundance at still lower rates. Large amounts are offered at 4 pleent,, and as low as 3 pleent, would be accepted for round sums. The hesitation of the Treasury Department in proposing a funding scheme, the fear of the choiera, which checks the desire to make long engagements, and the fact that the West will not make its usual large demand on the Atlantic cities for corrency to move the crops, unite in producing an accumulation of money on call such as has rarely if ever been known in this city. The Government shows no disposition to retire the hundreds of millions of currency produced by it under the stimulus of the Rebellion, and it is steadily finding its way to the commercial centres, where it will not long remain idle. The purchasing power of paper money is greater than at any time since the Rebellion was in full progress, and it is consequently more danger-A paper dollar and a gold dollar nowstand at 100 and 126 instead of 100 and 280, and unless the amount of currency is reduced, the year 1866 will witness as rampant speculations with specie tending towards par as when the Government issued its millions of credits per day, and gold promised to touch the premium reached in the "Confederacy."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Baven & bro. No. 40 S. Third street

	BOARDS.
81000 Phil. & E 6s	90
FIRST	BOARD.
\$300 U S 10-40s 954	50') sh Miller
\$8000 U S 5-20s 641051	265 sa Del Div. lots 491
\$1000 Phil 6s RR b5 90	9 sn Cam & A. ts. 120
\$1000 doK S O 90	200 sh Oceanlots 8
\$29500 do. new la 95	200 sh do 8
\$800 do.new.lots 9a]	1000 sh do.iotab5 8
\$500 domun 95	
#11000 do.new.lots 95 8800 do new.lots 94?	2 sh do c. 56
	36 sh Lit Sch 324
\$15000 Pa. 58 87	100 sh do 82
200 sh Ph & E lots, n5 84	
100 sh do2d 84	10 sh Mech Bang 201
200 sh do b80 84	500 sh Green Mt. lots 4
100 an Sch N pt b5 84	50 sh Clinton Coal I
100 sh dob80 . 85	t)

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. | BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :--Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-July 1864... August, 1864... October, 1874... Dec., 1864... May. 1865 August, 1865 Sept. 1865.... October, 1865....

Philadelphia Trade Report. WIDNESDAY, April 25 - There is no improvement to notice in the market for Cloverseed, but prices remain without essential change; small sales are reported at \$4.50 25.75 for common and mir. Timothy is very scarce, and commands \$5.50 % 5.75 per bushel. Fiaxseed sells slowly at \$2.60.

There is no new meature to present in the Flour Market. The receipts and stocks continue very small, and holders are firm in their views. There is mail, and bolders are firm in their views. There is a moderate demand for home consumption, but no if quiry for shipment—sales of 500 barrels real wheat extra family, at \$13;500 barrels Northwestern co. co., at \$10,25@10.50, and small fots at \$7.005 for superfine; \$5000 for extras; and \$12.015 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour continues very quiet, but we continue to quote at \$4.75.05. In Corn hieral no change to notice.

Corn hier no change to notice.

The offerings of Wheat continue small, and there is a grood demand for the article. Sales of 1500 bushes spood red at \$2.50; 1000 bushes fair do, at \$2.40; and 2700 bushes choice at \$2.65, including 1200 bushels choice of spring at \$1.02. White may be quoted at \$2.60-295. Rve is scarce, and in demand at \$50. \$\tilde{\Pi}\$ usnel for Pennsylvania; 1400 bus, Western sold on private terms. The receipts of Corn continue small, and yellow is in active request; sales of 4000 bushes at \$0.681c. No sales of Barley or Barley Malt have been reported. w hisky moves slowly, with small sales of Penns) lyang at \$2 25@2 26, and Ono at \$2 27@2 28.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to ex-straine our new style of SPRING LOTHING. Cassimere Suits for 892 Finer Pairs, all prices up to 875 WANAMAKER & BR JW N. OAK HALL. SIXTH and MARKET Sts.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices. THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE National Soldiers' and Sailors'

Orphan Home Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15 h of MAY NEXT, the

proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territ ories. The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards epresen ing their State by a table at the Fair. The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it

haped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented. All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL S. LDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C. Pacers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 2545 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado 1250 Original Interests, 8100 Each. Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL The property of the Company consists of twelve leages, in extent nearly balf a mile in length si un ad near a cutral City, Colorado, a ubscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "eriginal interest," and, gives a sub-Company. Each 'eriginal interest,' and gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in all the corporations organized on these pricer los.

The Rooks for sub-cription are now open. For a
prospectus giving uni particulars, or to secure one or
more or these 'otiginal interests,' address at once or
apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON. N. E c.r. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada. HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA

April 24, 186s.

April 24, 186s.

PRO: LAWATION.

Whereas The appearance of the Choiera on board of vesses coming from Europe to the port of New York has occasioned much anxiety and alarm among our citizens; and whereas, it becomes our out, as the purious of the public leadth, to observe all propar measures, in order to prevent the arrival or this disease measures. In order to prevent the arrival or this disease in our city; therefore

Reso yed. That on and after MAY I, proxime, all yessels arriving from foreign or american ports, as directed in the accord section of the health law of 1818, shall stop at the Lezzaretto for a visit, and that all passenger versels shall be detained at the pleasure of the Board for purification and ventuation.

Resolved That the Health Officer be instructed to publish the above notice in the daily papers publishing for this Board.

By order of the Board of Health.

It HOBATIO G. SICKEL. Health Officer.

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers No. 36 South THIRD Street. GOVERNMENT SECURIITES bought and sold. SIOCKS bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 251m

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Brown Stone Clothing Hall," Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentle men and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contams the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.;

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY. MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY. In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing. In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled. THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices. Orders executed at shortest notice,

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street 4 11w-24t4p1

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),

HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES,

AND NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

AT PRICES CORRESPONDING TO THE

CARPETINGS.

DECLINE IN GOLD.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CANTON MATTING WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 509 and 519 CHESNUT St.

(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL), HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ONE THOUSAND ROLLS

FRESH MATTINGS, All Widths and Styles,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [425 1mrp

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the

warmest weather, by using one of Schooley's Large Refrigerators. They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS. No 220 DOCK Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 Sm4p

SPRING. SEE SE

WILLIAM D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

RAVEN & BACON'S
They have stood No. for forty years, and daily increase in popularity.

SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers have just received a fresh invoice of

EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

Which, with the large assortment before on hand,

Greatly Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN MARLINGEN & ARRISON.

Importers and Dealers IN HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street. MILLWARD & WINEBRENER

WM. MILLWARD, D, S. WINEBRENER

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Dealer: in Manufacturers' Supplies of every doscription.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting. AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING Of best quality and manufacture.

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MES-ERNGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to cerry messages, packages, baggage, to any part or the city; to not as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be re-cuired.

at the disposition of the Puelle in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give trechold Security to the amount of fifty wollars, and the company will be responsible for that amount intrusied to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean effices move surfiture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Butidings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the maining execution of any order given to a Messenger, also or the safe delivery of Missarcs. Packages, or Bangage intensied to them. Especial care has been taken to engage mone but men or good character and with good references, and the Company see considers that their men may be relied upon with satety.

The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each he senger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription.

"SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER

COMPANY"

Each Messen er is arrished with a printee Table of Charses and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every compaint against a Messenger is allowed to charge and he Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every compaint against a Messenger must be proven by a "licket, and the Fubic are therefore earnessly reques ed to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby quarding themelyes and the company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESF. It and SAFETY in the delivery of Messenger or mall Fackages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger or passes time formed by RETURN &D SOLDIERS, the Fub to will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to carn their (veilhood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the mesistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger is only being formed by a liberal

I Single Errands with a H. Work for a certain

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 r. M. to 6 P. M. more than two men are wanted orders should be len a vious evening the office of the Company on the pre W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent. Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street

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